

## THE BREAD QUESTION.

**Machinery Should Cheapen the Cost.**

most noticeable thing in bread circles seems to be that the bakers are coming to a realization that the public has a right to cheaper bread. The reason of the price of wheat, flour and the introduction of labor-saving machinery into the baking business, among which one baker made that the introduction of costly and complicated machinery resulted in cheapening the cost of production, it is said, was utterly absurd. Why they invest in machinery if it does nothing to produce bread at less than what it costs to make it?

Why, it is said, can a baker who runs an establishment with hand power compete with those establishments employing machinery unless that machinery reduces the cost of producing a loaf of bread to the great reduction of the price of wheat and the improvements in the process of making it, and the decrease in the value of the loaves of bread, why it is argued, that the consumers have more for their bread than formerly? But the pertinent questions which arise of bread eaters is that the baker, the man, it does not seem like a satisfactory answer to say that the public and the baker are unfeeling with the private affairs of the bakers. This is the alleged answer the reporter has received from some of the bakers. Some have told him that the price of bread must be decreased and be liberal enough to declare that it is so. Some go so far as to say that the baker is cheating the public by selling his 4-cent bread as increasing at a rate. All the bakers make bread they sell at 4 cents, but many of them claim that the price of bread is sold for 5 cents. Some, however, to make as good as the best for 4 cents, a fair profit from it. These men think that the matter ought to be considered under municipal direction as matters of trade, interest and unwholesome food is bread most readily sold. Short of bread is also paid off.

**A Baker's Problem.**

Editor of The Evening Star:

I am writing you the following "baker's problem." If the bakers are unable to solve them get some of our school boys to help them.

A baker bakes into bread a barrel of each day, costing \$3.50, and sells the same at a gain of 10 per cent, and invests the same, 10 days to day, in flour, and the increased cost of the flour makes a gain; what will be also gain for that day for the second day for the third day and for a year?

The first day, \$1.40, second day, \$3.96, third day, \$5.15. The gain on the second day is 90 per cent.

The gain for a year may be found by multiplying the dollar, the gain is \$1.40, to the 365 power, plus the first day, \$3.50. Z. R.

**The Public Interest in Bread.**

Editor of The Evening Star:

You had instructed your reporter to find the name of the baker who could raise the price of bread a question with the public ought not to concern it.

A certain railroad magnate has been named anonymous for a general after that he will be forced to be taken in regard to railroad fares, "The big 4-d!" But the man who says bread in regard to the price of bread reached a lower level, for a person cannot maintain life without riding on the railroads, but bread is the same. That the Star is doing more good by publication of the cheap bread question by all the politics in its columns.

It would be some time to take to the tariff of 20 per cent on an amount of a difference of 20 per cent on the whole will be eaten in Washington the coming year comes home to household and will be a matter of importance to 10,000 families that will be dependent on the price of bread price. Please afford me space to the man who contends that the prices and concerns only the few down boss and the city and the people and the citizens of Washington must keep on pain of his indignation, that an enormous number of us are drifting toward a disposition to meet our business whether we deal with honestly and dishonestly.

J. L. McC.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL DELEGATES.**

**Convention Which Will Be Held the Latter Part of the Month.**

List of delegates selected by the various Sunday schools of the convention to attend a city the latter part of the month and gradually taking shape in the hands of the committee of arrangements. The delegations have been completed.

Dry Methodist Episcopal Sunday School—Jas. L. Ewin, superintendent; Ed-ward Simpson, secretary; Miss Katherine Laws, William B. Matthews, Miss Emma Teller, Rufus Conant, Mrs. Iva H. Ford, A. C. Jones, Miss Marietta L. Williams. Eight delegates were also chosen.

Episcopal Methodist Episcopal—Ed-ward Simpson, superintendent; J. F. Lister, Mr. A. N. Gangewer, F. J. Lindberg, H. M. Emmert, E. Hunter, Wescott.

Presbyterian—W. H. H. Smith, president; Frank Brandenburg, secretary; W. V. Chardavoyne, W. L. Simpson, J. D. Ames, J. Webster, Miss Annie Cook, Harry G. Kimball, Miss Minnie Coe.

**CARINA VERY ILL.**

son, Grand Duke George, Said to Be Dying.

It is stated on the best authority that the son of Russia is very ill, and her son, Duke George, is dying.

Also stated on the same authority, that car, before his illness, entered his final stage, had a solemn interview with the Archbishop of Moscow, and intended to the latter the policy which he him to pursue after his death, and settled upon his marriage to Princess Maria, which was announced last night to receive the dying blessing of the church.

Theaters will be closed for one month after the death of the czar.

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**Would Create an Office.**

ative to the petition of Darby J. Anshel submitted a short time ago, for the settlement of a hay scale on Brightwater near Fort Florida avenue, on the recently occupied lot, says the Commission was presented whether the Commissioners had power to establish additional public hay scales.

Thomas, in his opinion rendered to the commissioners on the subject, said he proposed new hay scale was established, the proprietor would be a public official, which would be virtually an additional office, which I do not believe we have power to create. It would seem that there is no power in the Commission to establish such an office, notwithstanding, as in this case it appeared to give the scales to the Disbursement or cost of expense."

**Mr. Bruce Divorcing.**

the Cox has granted William Irving-Bruce a divorce from Josephine Bentley. The parties were married here February 18, 1898, by Rev. John H. Elliott, pastor of the First Lutheran church, at 1706 Q street until May 18, 1892, when Mrs. Bruce packed her trunk and left for her home in Stock-Mass. No children were born to and, in his bill of complaint, Mr. Bruce charged his wife deserted and abandoned the complainant and caused she it unconscionable to live with him. She did not and never had lived in fact of desertion, but she had done so matter of conscience with her, as innocent is by her informed and verified.

**Marriage Licenses.**

Marriage licenses have been issued to the following: Agostino Lazozzo and Caterina; Horatio H. Harris and Annie M. Harris; William H. Leary and Esther H. Leary; Fred H. Brack and Mary Ann.